

[54] **TINTED CONTACT LENSES AND A
METHOD FOR THEIR PREPARATION**[75] **Inventor:** Kai C. Su, Roswell, Ga.[73] **Assignee:** Ciba Geigy Corporation, Ardsley,
N.Y.[*] **Notice:** The portion of the term of this patent
subsequent to Aug. 28, 2001 has been
disclaimed.[21] **Appl. No.:** **580,398**[22] **Filed:** **Feb. 15, 1984****Related U.S. Application Data**[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 382,973, Jun. 1, 1982,
Pat. No. 4,468,229, which is a continuation-in-part of
Ser. No. 292,325, Aug. 12, 1981, abandoned.[51] **Int. Cl.⁴** **D06P 5/00**[52] **U.S. Cl.** **8/507; 8/549;**
351/162[58] **Field of Search** **8/507**[56] **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

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4,252,421 2/1981 Foley 351/162**FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS**1004424 9/1965 United Kingdom .
1163617 9/1969 United Kingdom .
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1583492 6/1981 United Kingdom .*Primary Examiner*—A. Lionel Clingman
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Irving N. Feit[57] **ABSTRACT**

Contact lenses comprising polymeric lens materials in which reactive dyestuffs have been covalently bonded to monomer units of the polymer backbone, said reactive dyestuffs being reactive dyes capable of forming either linkages with cellulose and reactive with hydroxyl, amino, amido or mercapto groups present in a hydrogel polymer to form the covalent bond therewith. The invention is of particular interest in the area of so-called hydrophilic or "soft" contact lenses, commonly referred to as hydrogel lenses.

14 Claims, No Drawings